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ABSTRACT

This supplement to Chicago's standard curriculum guide in reading is for use with primary level Chinese-speaking students. It is designed to help students to develop the skills needed to function in a regular English program of instruction. Teaching/learning strategies are presented in Chinese. Objectives, teacher directions, and other pertinent information are in English. There are numerous references within the activities to culturally relevant stories, proverbs, and other materials that help to perpetuate students' cultural heritage. Sample units are followed by a section on the fundamental skills of Chinese word learning, in which objectives and skills are listed, teaching/learning strategies are suggested, and answers and/or criteria are given. Next comes a section on objectives common to Chinese and English for comprehension, study skills, and literature. Finally, there is a section on key objectives in Chinese, also for comprehension, study skills, and literature. (CMG)

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SUPPLEMENT FOR CHINESE-SPEAKING STUDENTS FOR CURRICULUM GUIDE IN READING

LEVEL F

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PREFACE

The great influx of Chinese immigrants into the City of Chicago in recent years has increased the number of Chinese-speaking students within the Chicago public school system. Efforts have been made to assist the Chinese speaking students in gaining facility in English, and to provide them with a knowledge and appreciation of their own cultural heritage as well as of that of the United States. Thus the Board of Education of the City of Chicago has initiated a Chinese-English bilingual-bicultural program of instruction.

There is a need within the Chinese-English bilingual-bicultural program to maintain continuity in skill development for students of limited English-speaking ability and to assist them in making the transition from the bilingual-bicultural class-room into an English-speaking classroom situation. It is in response to this need that the differentiated curricula have been developed. The differentiated curricula are a series of activity packets that parallel the Continuous Progress Mastery Learning Reading Program. Teaching/learning strategies are written in the students' native language. The objectives, teacher directions, and other pertinent information are written in English.

The English Continuous Progress Curriculum Guide in Reading for the Elementary Schools precedes the model for the development of the differentiated curriculum supplements. These supplements along with the Reading Guide will assist in--

- . allowing the child to progress at his own pace with provision being made for individual differences
- providing a systematic management program within which language arts instruction occurs
- . measuring pupil progress.

Numerous references within the activities to culturally relevant stories, proverbs, and other materials that reflect the spirit, life, and thought of the Chinese People perpetuate their cultural heritage. This improves the self-image of the students.

The activities suggested in this guide have been included so as to provide the classroom teacher with a framework within which to implement a meaningful Chinese language arts program unique to the characteristics and needs of the non-English-speaking child. It is hoped that these materials will facilitate the learners transition into the English curriculum and that it will equip him with those skills necessary to function in a regular English program of instruction.



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時亦可賴中國語授課之助而能應付及程上各門 雙語班之學量可維持及繼續學習其一本土文化可 育當局有見及此乃於一九七三年開設中英雙 應付在枝草以英語授課之各項課程。之加哥教 語效學班以中英語授課範圍包括英語閱讀、數學、 多。此學中國學量以其有限之英語程度,實難 社會自然科學中國語之及中國文化等科目。件 刻, 芝加哥城之中國移民亦隨之而有顯著增加· 功課、使他們能早日在全以英語授課之課室裏求學。 惟此等中國後民之在學子女以只請中文者為 為了供應英語程度有限的學生們特别的高 近年来由於美國联邦政府放寬中國移民限

要,除了以中夷兩種語言授課外,教育當局最近 文自由進度之閱讀指南賴同。除了學生的活動進行編寫課程指南輔助教材,其學習目標與英 包 條 的傳統、更能加強他們對自己的認識。 中國人的生治習慣、精神及思想的資料。這樣 方法等、好以英文緣寫。 着各人自己的追度學習,並且方便教師有 枯與學生文化有関的故事、成語和其他反映 羽作,中文缮寫外,其他如學羽目標及教學 理地教授語文及量度學生的進度。教 學 助教材及英文閱讀指南能幫助學生 生們有機會繼續學習中國文化良好

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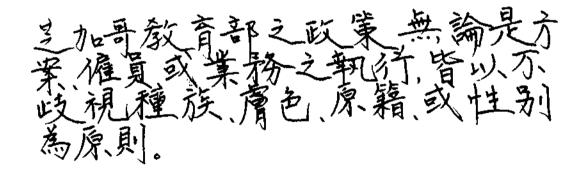
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引言

學量可脫離學年限制被其本身進度、於一學 語閱讀課程為監本故以學年計中語指南概括由 南(以下簡稱中語指南)以教育司署出放之小學英 年内完成一段或多段之閱讀課程。至於閱讀課程 有見及此乃首先看手編寫小學中國語文閱讀指 之内容,共分四部: 指南共分十三學段(A至Z)使閱讀能力良好之 幼稚園至初中之課程、以閱讀能力進度計中語 ()子童、铜渠及書法(Word Attack and Calligraphy) 語文為學習各門學科之基本媒介為委會

四文學於賞(Liturature)二學習技巧(Study Skills)二課文理解(Comprehension)二課文理解(Comprehension)

中國語文課程指南之第一至第五學段結言內 這四類學習話之目標之分析已經詳述於

由於教育當局雙語課程整體方針重定因此中

文課程有下列的改變: 一中英兩種語文有基本的差異,因此學習的重點亦有 的構造的時更注重字象、詞案的運用和書法的練 所引司,吴文任于音的構造,中文在手的與象

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一除了字東,到東的運用和書法的練習與英文的 習可此在重訂中文課程中、對上述各點,都加以 榜大專範圍及得度,同時再配以文學次貴 善的發展。 理解和學習技巧以促進學生在語言方面有完 解和學習技巧的培養等則多與英文課程學習目標了能互相比較外,他如文學钦賞,理 範圍的目標相同,因此教育當局決定除學 生習作用中文籍寫外其餘各部必須以英

文繕寫。

三中或文字是學習語文的入門要了解中文心 四字章,詞案的練習,包括以下各項,而且彼此息 何把軍及軍事次序的結議。 須要從文字的認識和文字的應用開始。 息相関相輔而行有不可分割的联繫每學段 有十個單元每單犯包括有 4 字或詞的分析 2字、詞語和句子的應用 書法 書法是訓練學量對中國文字的寫法、如 課文參考

使之流利地運用;在課文参考中盡量把字彙、 或了同句子中的意義的辩論、詞語的練習務能 之分析一項中一司標是使學生對字與詞的意義 詞彙溶費入課之中,以收相輔而行之效;字或詞 字和詞語的應用是訓練學童對字在不同情况 學生練習一項中,乃集中上述各項練習作一總涯, 和運用有徹底的了解,務求能收運用自如之效 作該軍在之總結。 以問答方式或遊戲方式啟發各項的運用和理解 的認識,則對中國語文的理解,必能按步就班 學生如能在每一單元中對各項技能有徹底

漸次收入門之效,而對英文的寫作技能及理解, 亦能作一具體的比較,如是,則對其學英文的 法則亦收相輔 即行之致·

浮感謝。 多由一人員意完成·可見錯漏不週之處·在所 万免, 祈望教育先覧, 子各賜教,以資修正,至 餘課之理解、學習技巧、及文學饮賣之學習, 到·所以只能集中於字東、到東和書法方面·其 編委會編寫這學段的時間,為期子過兩 Word Attack 字彙.詞彙及書法
Level F 第六學段
Units 單元

家庭(我的家庭) I Family School 學校(學校裏)
Community 社區(中中心)
Parts of the Body 身體(小毛狗) II III Food V VI Mathematics VII Things II Season 四季(四季歌)
IX Animals and Birds 動物與飛鳥(好別友)
X Nature 自然,界(幼年時) VIII Season 生字錄 Vocabulary

UNIT I : FAMILY

第一單元:家庭

我的家庭

問答:

- 家裏有什麽人?

二媽媽白天和我做什麽? 三爸爸晚上和我做什麽?



家中 大家 部語 [sa]. at home We 大家快來工作。 我們上學去、妹妹和弟弟在家中玩。 |多|多|多|家|家 home 句子

家庭 問語 [tiŋ] family 我的家庭小他的家庭大。 ンろ place

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浸皮 親爱 心爱 部語 く [21]3 dear levely favorite ري 我心爱的心狗在門口叫。我爱的爸爸妈妈,你啊好妈!你们好好!你们好吗! رې 必 رکترو love 恶 池 急 一般人 窓刀

家庭裏 河裏 in the family [luI]3 in the river 六 我的家庭裹有爸爸妈妈妹妹和我, 河裏有很多魚 富 百 inside 句子 审 审 重 童童童

姐 ムト 姐 姐 夂 調醬 $[j_{\epsilon}]_2$ 女 older Miss Sister 刻 她是文小姐· 姐姐今天不用上學・ 如 切 older sister 如 姐

唱校歌 蓟 F School Fiz Song [go], Sing 0 姐姐教武唱歌。我們今天學唱校歌。 可 回 song 句子 回一 国 当 哥 哥

説明 锐 説 話 記 前語 シ [SuIt]₃ talk Say explain 学 小弟弟學說話很好玩·先生說我是一個好學生。 也就明下午不上學 say, speak 句子

笑話 大話 钴 前島 Lwa]6 lie joke 氵 我們不可說大話。 爸爸很爱就笑話 ///\ 71115 Speech, words 句子

那個 個 詞語 旬 $[g \circ]_3$ which one? one 们 妈妈去買生果。 那 個小孩子不爱玩 unit article 句子 何 何 ? 個 個

真好 詞語 [ĭ∧n], innocent gorn明的家庭真好,大家很合作 蛛蛛是一個天真的孩子 声 育 real, true 句子 育 直

也那這是是是 ١ 17 A [si]6 not also that this 他是一個好學生,我也是一個好學生的 那是哥哥心爱的小狗 這是弟弟可爱的的兔 a 弟弟是男孩子,不是女孩子 且 1 yes, am, are is, was, were

UNIT I : SCHOOL

第二單元:學校

學校裏

學校裏,有先生,有同學。 先生教我用功讀書, 同學和我用筆寫字。 天文的功課,天文記着做。 大家問我上學好不好? 我答好!

問答:

-學校裏有些什麽人? 二先生教政做什麽? 三我們用什麽寫字!



校校學 蓟 [hau]6 school School Song principal 小文看見校長在和林先生說話我們今天一同上學去。 早上大家一同唱校歌 School

同學 同 一同 رتر 副 [toun]4 together School mate of the same 大家要同心工作。我們一可讀書一一同寫字。學校裏同學多。 F 10 Ē and, with

讀本 讀書 高高高 readingstudy 烹 昨六小明沒有買到讀本。 言 句子 讀 讀

[duk]6



read

学記 毛掌 > **)**-高品 *)*: [bnt], notes brush <u>)=)</u> 小明寫的筆記很好。 今天我們學寫毛筆字。 *)=)-*)=): pen 岑 句子 当 些 学一等 等

父母親 親 豧 身 ب [čnn], parents さり 我的父母親很爱我。 爸爸親身和我到學校去 立 这 平年来来 relative 新

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寫信 寫字 高語 寫 [58]₂ Writing with 非大哥哥寫信給朋友。 ,,__ 寫字要小心。 1 污 write 河 句子 河 百 海 道河

上課 課文 功課 評 蓟 課 节日 in Class Assignment [c+]lesson 学 今天的功課,今天做上課時要用心讀書 今大的課文不容易 11- 11- 111D lesson 句子

記下 司 記 着 部語 ب [ge]3 diary record remember <u></u> 小明六天寫目記。先生的說話我們要記看。 有不明白的地方我要記下來。 remember record 33

做兒 做工 調語 [o č] finish 做完了功課才去玩 Work 爸爸天天去做工。 付 佑 do 枯 佑' 估 的 做

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問好安) 學問 7 高品 3 [mnn]6 Knowledge greeting 伯父的學問很好。 我們昨天去公公家裏面他問好 96 ask 門 門 32

回答 問答 1 7-韵語 J: [dap]3 Question answer]=) **ルナ** J=)= answer 句子 塔台

UNIT I : COMMUNITY

第三單元:社區

市中心

問答:

一一中心有什麽活動?

二為什麼過路要小心?

三前人怎,模放我?

花開 開心 開 ا ا コ 副 3 open DIZ the door [Lch] flowers glad blossom P 春来了了花開、客人来了,我去開門。 حا open 句子 티 開

開會 會面 morning 克克 assembly meeting [WUI]6,3 Meeting other 學校裏。平會時校長叫我們不要說話。爸爸忙着去開會,妈媽忙着做家裏的正作 朋友會面真問心。 meet, Know meeting 命 畲

野賣 出賣 賣力 事 7 蓟 賣 士 work 克克 hard,克豆 [mai]₆ selling exert buying betray ナ 中中心質賣多。 我們不可出賣朋友。 地工作很賣力。 声 高 Sell 句子 高 茜 声 南 青 青

行馬路路 公路 路 ١ 7 蓟 ロ [lou]6 Pedestrian highway crossing road V 芝加哥的公路很好· 遇馬路·要走行人路· 馬路上車子多。 7 DIF way, road 四上 里 臣 欧

٠,

過馬路 不過 ١ いつ 副語 17 [50]3 the street nevertheless H 過馬路要心。一大的家課十一可去玩。一大的家課十一可去玩。 田 四 pass, past 吗 Cross 咼 咼 `周 河 调

因為 [YNn], because 开 小文是何好學生,因為他很用功讀書 大 因 because, cause

為人 い人 為 韵韵 [wait]6 as a person assume 为 叔叔為人很好。我以為他做得很好。 because 為為 42

呵 想着 相心 想、 高語 才 [seuŋ]₂ think of recall 木 回想昨天伯伯說的笑話十分開心大明天大想着她的好朋友。 和 机 wish, think 杯月 相 相 相 相儿 相心

前後 以前 <) before before [tin]4 LII in infraak學校的前後有很多空地。 shook 我家以前有隻大花狗。 铅矿 all, 前前 before front |并|前

得到 不得 [d/K], obtain don't 我們不得玩大。 文山寫字得到第八中山得到第八。 get, have, possess

()

吃力 カ 詞 記 exert strenuous [|IK]6 同學們很努力讀書。這門很重,開門很吃力。 strength

UNIT I : PARTS OF THE BODY

第四單元:身體

小毛狗

一小毛狗身上有些什麽東西? 二小毛狗身上的東西你也有嗎? 二十的功用是什麽? 四.眼的功用是什麽?



毛中 副語 [mo]₄ towel 媽媽今天買了三條毛中給我們。 hair

一隻狗一隻手 ላ [jek]3 one day one hand 个 小明家裏有一隻狗· 我有一隻左手一隻右手。 た 杉 unit article 存 句子 徍

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馡 雙手 飵 詞 two hands 餠 不 [seug], ゲ 任维 我有兩個好朋友,就是一雙手 维フ 爷 维又 尨 Couple, pair 存 雈 在 倒 街 飵

矢口 ١ 足 夠 17 口 [j̃ʊk], enough content 7 我們天天要有足夠的功課。做人要知足。句子 7 foot 汪 5.2

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對人 很對對 -1 副 41 [duI]₃ a pair dealinghe我們對人要有爱心。 very right 44 哥哥昨天買了一對小公 你的說話很對。 业 业 pair, right 非 业 坐 狗回来。 半 逢 62

酿 酿 見 尤 1 高品 [ŋan]₃ 7 Choice judgment 50 我親眼看見他大力打小文。 月 地買東西的眼光很好。 B a⁷ 目子 句子 8³ 即 即 眼

失面 見面 問語 [min]6 seed 文山讀書不好很失面。seedhe个大是他們第一次見面。 巧 而 而 而 句子 雨 面 55

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1 们 [ber]6 nose 行 我有一個鼻子,你也有一個鼻子。 乍 自 nose 句子 自 鸟 粤 事 息 重 56

像像 蓟 Lieun]6 portrait very much alike 媽妈說這人像是公公。 权 叔看来很像爸爸 like, likeness

飲食 冷飲 阿普 [ynm]₂ beverage fool 食客心。 cold drink 今 近來很冷妈妈少買冷飲回家。 為 ら drink 海 总 食

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拿東西 于 and start 我家的大狗看門很拿手。 [na]₄ take, hold 令

UNIT Z : FOOD

第五單元:食物

客人来

問答:

一吃飲前先要怎樣?

二吃喝該怎,樣?

三你吓天晚傲吃什麽来吗?

艺 午 飯飯 蓟 节日 [fan]₆ lunch eat meal 与 小明六六回家吃午的吃飯前、先洗子。 高 净 rice 台 家 颇 愈 헰

瓜菜 ¥ 調語 لد $[[IC3]]_3$ melon and ょナ veges妈妈昨天買了很多瓜菜回来. الرد برد vegetable 句子 次 法

守時 合時 1 高品 [si]₄ P on time seasonal 我們穿衣要合時 目 守時是很重要的。 Ø 日十 日土 time 庄

64

失常 時常 平常 ~1 y [seun]4 generally average abnormal ربر 文山今天讀書有些失常。 文山今天讀書有些失常。 文山今天讀書有些失常。 光 often average Common 浩 冶 浩 尚常 . 65

ç.,

大喝 喝開水 17 O [hot]3 drink shour 哥哥大喝說、一事事·不可玩刀子。 bird 們不可喝生水·要喝開水。 01 17 T 口日 drink 四日 四月 吗 66

万該 該 該 打 蓟 بز [Icg] nould 地子該只是玩,不做功课。 should beanked 늧 111 六 should 1/11/2 (m) /1/10 /1/10 句子 ought 彭 訪 76 67

吃飽 配子 鈳 調節 [bau]_{2,1} dampling full ふ 爸爸買的飽子很好吃 小弟弟吃飽了了了再哭。 ふ ら full, enough 食 食 创 的 68

兩條魚 一條手中 高品 [tru]₄ two fish a towel 妈妈今天洗衣時失了一條手中。叔叔昨天買了兩條魚来給我們吃 作 unit article 句子 條

打字 一打 打 剛 adozen Knocking the 有客人在外面打門· 新哥哥打字很快。 詞語 [da]_{2,1} hit, strike, dozen

絵 2 尔 give you 4 4 [KNP], 4 我給你一枝筆· 4 核 Sive 长 * 给 給 給

80

UNIT IL: MATHEMATICS

第六單元:數學



数~数

門答:

一个人有多少寸? 二一个有多少何一百? 二.正有多少人有多少何。 二.正方有什麽角? 四.什麽是直角?

八尺 [EEK]3 orfu (尺有十寸(中尺) foot (10 Chinese inches) 句子

尺寸(大小) 这查查的尺寸有多少了 づけ [Euan]3 のい人尺有多少何一十了 inch 75

ERIC C

84

L t 韵韵 [bei]2 EL Compare ヒヒ 我們吃心,看看那個走得快些。 Compare with

短 1-Short Short 二 [dun]2 チ 這把尺很短 矢 一, 少少 short 护

ERIC Frontisted by ERIC

⁷⁷ 86

六十 副船 [Zin], Siysand 爸爸用了六千元買車子。 thousand 句子

正公丘 just [jrn]3 $\widetilde{1}$ at that moment ĭł mond姐姐正在忙着做功课。 先生對學生要公正。 正 right exact

方尺 方向 高品 [gof] direction squot 人方尺有多少方寸? 方 東南西北是方向上下左右也是方向。 square 句子

很直直直 高了 -upright [jig]₆ very all straight along 育 有 straight 首

筆法 方法 [fat]3 method styling 文山寫字的學法很好。 小明想出的方法很好 method 法法 句子 82

UNIT IL : THINGS

第七單元:物件

玩球

問答:档上有什麽? 松下有什麽? 放學和狗兒玩什麽? 你爱玩什麽?



書档 部語 $[tot]_2$ desk 骢 飯後小明 table 压 档 上做功課

球拍 足球 球 部語 [Kaut]4 7 bat racquet football Ŧ 放學後,我們去玩足球。 昨大姊姊買了一個球拍回来。 Ŧ 封 ball 句子 衬 轫 球球球 86

95

椅子 [yi]2 chair 媽妈安小弟弟坐在椅子上吃飯。 chair 句子

87

拍子 拍手 韵韵 7 [pak]3 clap rhythm 才 文山打拍子我們同唱歌。 先生說笑話,我們拍手笑哈哈。 打 扪 dribble clap 句子 拍 拍

起来(起身) 起 4 的是大 [he]4 get up 大家一起做功課一起去玩的 早上起来上學去。 走走 起

放下 放心 高了 ト no worry ナ bun 爸爸要弟弟把刀子放下来。 horry 弟弟小心遇馬路·媽媽很放心。 語对 [fog]3 方 方方方 put, place release 方文

90

如果 不如 女 部门 [yu]₄ nago文山玩球不如我哥哥好。 now 如 如果我們不用心讀書一先生會不開心。 從前他不會寫字如今學會了.

以為 可以 J 副語 [yi]3 と may assume 以 也要去。弟弟以為他去玩球哭着文山上學去·弟弟以為他去玩球哭着 做完了功器可以和姐姐一同唱歌 い、 to ... that UNIT IL : SEASONS

第八單元:四季

四季歌

一年四季定時候共有春夏及秋冬讀書長期多用功

問答:

一一年的四季是什麽; 二為什麽讀書長期要用功? 三四季有沒有定時?

老年人 • 千年 副語 [nin]₄ 二 offita年人走路万快。 one 一年有十二個月· 午 上上 年 year 句子

ERIC

9104

i, *i*.,

四季 李 高語 千 [gwaik]3 one Season four seasons 才 4一年有四季。)季有三個月日 糸 本 season

96

定 詞語 [din]6 finox 們吃飯要有定時。 must ,= 要成功心定要努力。 产 一年一年一定 fix, steady sure 97

門候 時候 季候 副節 [haut]6 华 greet seasonal 小 time 妈妈昨天寫信問候外公· 每個季候有不同的生果。 特候不早了·我們要休息。 wait

春天 高語 [K/n]. spring 春天裏、花草長得很快。 Spring 春

√, 13

夏季 夏大 蓟 [ha]6 Summer Summer 万 Season 夏大時,可比夜長。 夏季裏有很多好吃的生果 百 百 Summer 亙 頁人 百月|百及

秋季 秋大 蓟 [E aut], 如秋天月兜好。 fall Season 學校每年在秋季的九月開課。 一千千 fall autumn 利利秋

冬冬冬 瓜季大 Winter Winter [doun], Winter melon Season Seson 冬季吃夏季冷。 冬季吃夏季冷。 winter

星期 定期 4 調節 [Ke]₄ # the 學校每年定期九月和一月開課 We 這星期的功課記奏· Ħ 甘 其 period 其其其 句子 期

但是 不但 部語 [dan]6 not but 门 這課文很長,但是生字不多 方山不但讀書用功寫字也很好。 何 阳 but 但

姬 Z 快、 樂 4 [ŋoK]6 高可 [lok]6 鄉 玄 happy 4 樂文是姐 弑 幼 姐的生日,我們 happiness 纳 music 姢 邰 銊 和 她 始 八同 샓 快

UNIT 区: ANIMALS 第九單元:動物

好朋友

好朋友,做甚麽? 鳥兜空中飛, 馬兜地上跑, 小貓小豬同喝歌, 音樂時時有,快樂,必定多。 一這裏有那幾個好朋友? 二.地們在做什麼? 三批們快樂嗎?

甚麼 為甚麼 甚好 why what ? # [SAM]₆ very good 井 你為甚麼拿了小明的書了 你說甚麼? 先生的學問甚好 甘 里 what extreme 其其

一定成了. 秘一旅 蓟 [mo], 节日 Is it right? Is it Correct? 妹妹做的功課對麼? 哥哥比弟弟大力是感 What? 句子 新 献 麻

小鳥 百鳥 ンつ 詞語 $[niu]_3$ 17 ashir 百息在唱歌,很是快樂。 Him 小馬叶弟果笑。 12 タ **鸣鸟鸟鸟** bird 句子

飛行 飛人 部語·ngn [fei], flying 秋天到了,鳥兔向南方飛行。 光光光光

馬上 馬 路 部 語 at once road $[ma]_3$ 手 過馬路一定要小心。 回来吃飲。妈妈吃飲。 horse

貓兜 問語 ζ. [mau], cat Ŋ 翁苗 獨兜上樹真拿手。 为 Cat 约 新 家なり 粉十

人人 豬 高語 [ju], little þig 万万万 小豬爱在泥裏玩 多 þig 豕

低音 高岛山 音樂 部語 ب Lynm], high pitch sound Dothonds的母哥喝低音 music シ 立日 姐姐唱女高音。上音樂課時我們一同唱歌。 1-121-1 tune 句子 一斉一斉一音

不必 必要 高品品 [bit], no need to must 想得成功必要努力 我們要用心寫字·不必太快 must

UNIT X : NATURE

第十單元:自然界

幼年時

問答:

二有一回,我們坐在那裡? 二、當時的天色如何? 三、那裏有什麽景色?

風力 風 光 光 是是風光好有山有水之有花草 副語的 過無風力很大, 樹枝也被吹下来了。 [foun], 戶 wind

雪人 風雪 雪白 詞 記 blizzard [Suat]₃ Snow-White Snow-man 大下大雪,我們在外面玩雪人。外面風雪大,我們在家中讀書。 小紅穿上雪白的衣服很是好看 沪 疳 涿 Snow 添 嘶 弯 雪

雨衣 [yu]₃ Yain coat 大在下雨·我們穿上兩衣上學去。 历雨雨 rain 雨 雨

樹林 部語 [ši] forest 樹林裏有很多花草樹木。 tree 句子 井 栉 桔

未做完 完了) ` 詞語 [yun]₄ finished ngdod 我做完功課,只好看看他們去玩。 , > 爸爸就做完了功課可以出去玩球 空 学 end, finish 完

陽光 太陽 3 調語 ·F' Lyeun]4 Sun Sunlight 317 今大的陽光很好。 兩下完了、太陽也出来了。 BA 百百 Sun male 133

天亮 明亮 月亮 高 moon [leun]6 bright dawn 古 天亮了,我們一同上學去· 看見。 人獨的眼目很明亮,夜裏甚麽東西也太陽下了山,月亮也出来了。 百 市 bright ,声,

小睡 睡衣 睡 睡 1] 蓟 þyjamas [SUI]₆ Ŋ 小弟弟玩完了一要小睡。晚上我們穿上睡衣休息。 A 目 a' Sleep 贮 計 訢 퇘 師 琲

红 2 スト イ化 4 高品品 [houn]4 4 red flower 么 那些紅花真可爱。 4 * 4red 紅紅

\$ 3 h

吃草 草地 ١ X 詞語 [Kout]₂ **x**) lawn ehy 我們吃飲,牛馬吃草。 北 我看見一隻小白兔在草地上走。 ナナ 놩 grass 当 句子 当 当

Chinese Word Attack Vocabulary, Level F 中文第六學設生字錄

I 家庭:家庭爱,裹,姐,歌,説,菂,個真是親 工學校:校同.讀,澤.寫,課.記做,問.答 亚社區:開,會,重,路,過,因,為,想,前得力 卫身體:毛.隻,變,足對,眼,面,鼻,像,飲拿 工食物:飲菜,時,常,喝,該,飽,徐,打,給 亚数學:尺,寸,比,短,千,正,方,直,法 亚物件:档,球,椅,拍,起,放,如,以 亚四季:年季定,候春夏秋冬期,但樂 区動物:甚麼鳥飛馬獨豬音必 又自然,界、風,雪,雨,樹,完,陽,亮,睡,紅,草

FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS OF CHINESE WORD ATTACK 中文基本學字技巧

WORD AND PHRASE RECOGNITION AND USAGE

字詞的認識及應用

Skill

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Word Recognition

Objective No. CFWI

Objective |

Given one pretaught word and a group of words, the learner will circle the word which matches the pretaught one. 撑字

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Demonstrate on the board as follows: 圈太相同的字

例子方一丈,小,分,不

Have the learners do the following activities:

- 1. 家丨狗,空,客家
- 2. 說 1 話, 能, 訴, 言
- 3.喝一吐吹喝.肚
- 4.個個相相回

Answers and/or Criteria





The learner will select one correct word from a group of words to match the given one with 100 percent accuracy.

Textual_____ Nontextual

Reinforcement _____

Skill

Word Attack

Subskill

Word Recognition

Level F

Objective No. CFW2

Objective

Given one pretaught word and a group of words, the learner will circle the word which matches the pretaught one.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the objective with illustration on the board to the learners. Have the learners do the following activities.

A.

- 1. 建一足眼走隻狗
- 2.雙一隻、對.個、快雙
- 3. 鼻 | 像,手.狗、球.豆
- 4.飲用,根路因飲
- 5.拿 / 想,拿得,皮,快

SKILL MATERIALS	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p•
Nontextual		p	p	p•
Reinforcement_		p•	p	p

B.

- 1.校一林交.校.短.枝
- 2.做一做.夜炊.放好
- 3. 部门意思,能,能,信,万、
- 4.讀 | 賣、買、讀、記、話
- 5.本 1 木、天、平、午,牛

C.

- 1. 前 1 花, 柄、個、行, 前
- 2. 鲁 1 今合. 各食會
- 3. 得 | 枚.件.很得.慢
- 4. 因 一口、因、回、田、向
- 5. 為一幼、易、麽.為、因

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will choose the right word from a group of words with 100 percent accuracy.

Skill

Word Attack

Subskill Word Recognition

Level F

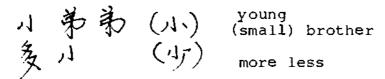
Objective No. CFW3

Objective Given an incomplete word the learner will add the missing strokes to complete the word.

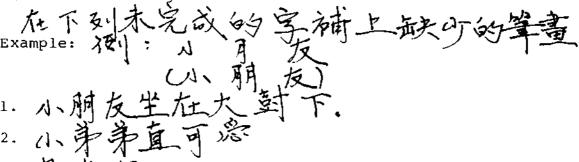
Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain to the learners that Chinese characters are composed of strokes. Each stroke in the character is essential. Any addition or subtraction of strokes from a character will either make it a different character or not a character at all.

Demonstrate with examples on the board.



Give the following exercises to the learners.



复足和一堂手

Answers and/or Criteria



The learner will add the missing strokes to an incomplete word with 80 percent accuracy.

Reinforcement



Word Attack

Subskill Word Recognition

Level F

Objective No. CFW4

Objective Given a pretaught sentence which contains a wrong word, the learner will identify and correct it.

改銷字

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Make the learners aware of the contextual meaning of each sentence as well as each individual character.

Illustrate with examples on the board. Corect the wrong word(s).

追是成心爱的图光	عَّذ	决	荗	心震	的哥	光	
----------	------	---	---	----	----	---	--

Give the following exercises to the learners:

改正下列詞句的錯字 xample: 例: 我很喜歡唱哥· .我們哥曼的垂着了

2. 小貓小豬同唱專

3. 台上有皮衣, 枱下有隻狗

4. 吃易多水心

5.我有一些眼,一個鼻子和一维于

Answers and/or Criteria

1.慢,腰

3.稻球物

4. 弱,蒙

The learner will identify the wrong word in a pretaught sentence with 80 percent accuracy.

Textual		p•	p•	p
Nontextual		p•	p	p•
Reinforcement	127	1 ⁸ 45	p•	p•
	1 4 /			



Word Attack

Phrase Recognition

Level F

Objective No. CFWS

Subskill

Objective Given an incomplete sentence and different phrases, the learner will choose the right phrase to complete the sentence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain to the learners that they should understand the different phrases first and make choices according to the relevance of the phrase to the meaning of the sentence.

Give examples on the board. 從括號內選出通當的詞語 逼馬路要(用力, 丛心)

Have the learners do the following activities.

1. 過馬路要小心, 因為路上,家裏)車子多。
2. 媽媽(做工作, 爱我), 我(也爱, 讀書)她.
3.學校裏有(行人,可學)
4.爸爸教我用心(讀書拍球)。
5.新年到3,大家军(新衣,校服)。
Answers and/or Criteria
Answers: 1. 路上 4. 讀書 2. 爱我也爱 5. 新衣
3. 同學 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

The learner will choose the phrase to complete a given sentence with 100 percent accuracy.

Textual	p•	p	p•
Nontextual	p•	p•	p•
Reinforcemen*	p•	p	p

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Terms Formation

Objective No. CFW6

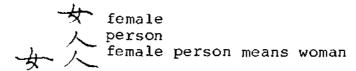
Objective

Given two different groups of words, the learner will select one word.

图己 多引

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Show two word cards, one with the word # , the other one with the word \wedge to the learners. Explain the meaning of each word. Put the two words together to form a term 女人、 Repeat the process on the board with explanations of the individual words and the new term.



男+人=男人 Use

as another example.

Have the learners do the following activities:

	TCGTHCT3 we out			
把锄	組的單	车职(詞)	例:男十)	~=男人
	决.	, 親	1 ,	
	文	主义		
	上	JE &		
	违_	3		

Answers and/or Criteria 皮球,父親成事,上課、馬路

The learner will form a new term by combining two different words together with 100 percent accuracy.

	Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		P•	P•	P+
Nontextual		p	p	P•
Reinforcement		P•	P•	P+

EGIC Attack

Subskill

Phrase Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW7

Objective Given two different groups of pretaught phrases, the learner will match each phrase from the two groups appropriately.

Teaching/Learning Strategy
Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

例:學校裏
文有先生,有可學
Give the following exercises to the learners.

P. 下列 耶維 句詞語用線形定来:

1. 因為路上

2. 回想 前人

3. 開會忙

4. 過路要

5. 行人路上

Answers and/or Criteria

1. 因為路上車子复

2. 回想前人

3. 開會忙

5. 行人路上

5. 行人路上

4. 過路要小心

5. 行人路上行人多

The learner will match the phrases of two given groups appropriately with 100 percent accuracy.

SKILL MATERIALS					
	<u>Title</u>		Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual			p	p	p
Nontextual			p•	p	p
Reinforcement			p	p	p
		140	148		

Word Attack

Subskill

Phrase Usage

Level F

Objective No. CF W8

Objective

Given two different groups of pretaught phrases/ clauses, the learner will match them appropriately.

即江行

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain to the learners that the matched sentence must be the best possible combination within the given elements.

List the following exercise on the board.

配合詞句:試把下到詞句配合

家童大父 4 C	在一份
	真可爱
2 媽媽自天 () 3	好孩子
3 妹妹是值()	好孩子
4大新县灾 ()方	狡 改唱歌
5 成的家庭 ()	好學生
6 姚 是個 (1)-	也有媽媽

Answers and/or Criteria

- 小也有妈妈
- 3. 好孩 电南
- "好孩子

4.親援5.真可费

The learner will match two given group of words correctly with 100 percent accuracy.

	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	 p	p•	p•
Nontextual	 p•	p•	p
Reinforcement	 p	p	p•

Verd Attack

Subskill

Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW9

Objective

Given two lists of pretaught words, the learner will choose one word from each list to match each other to form a compound word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

Example

从 秋 水

Give the following exercises to the learners:

把下列和組單字以線联合作到 養 Answers and/or Criteria 唱

月亮,太陽,讀書、寫字、唱歌

The learner will match the words of two given groups with 100 percent accuracy.

	<u>Title</u>		Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual			p	p•	p
Nontextual			p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement			ρ•	p	p
-		142	150		

:

Word Attack

Subskill

Skill

Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW10

Objective

Given a pretaught word, the learner will use it to

form a sentence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

础: 好

从明是文山的对朋友

Have the learners make the sentence orally. Give the following xercises to the learners.

Ses to the learners.
以下到的單字作句,一一句 6. 讀 7. 啟 7. 激 1 数 9. 放 9. 放 9. 放

Answers and/or Criteria

10. 交

Teacher judgment should be the criterion.

	<u>Title</u>		Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual			p	p•	p
Nontextual			p	p•	p•
Reinforcement	-		p•	p	p
]	151		

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Wold Usage

Objective No. CFW11

Objective

Given a pretaught word the learner will use it

to make a sentence. 單字做句

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Encourage the learners to be bold and creative. Make sentences

with the following given words. 极:家主以下列單字作成切子: Sample answer

l.

2.

4. 説

7. 椅

3. 登

5. 個

8. 玉亢

6. 环

9. 灣

Answers and/or Criteria
Teacher judgment should be the criterion.

10.狗

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher Editi on	r's Learner': n Edition	s Workbook
Textual		P•	p	p•
Nontextual		p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement		P•	p	p

Word Attack

Subskill

Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. (FW12

Objective

Given an incomplete sentence and a group of words the learner will choose the right word to fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Emphasize the importance of using the appropriate word in a sentence. Explain to the learners that they should read the sentence carefully first before trying to fill the missing word.

Give examples on the board. 极子: 哥哥很爱住, 說, 笑話 Give the following exercise to the learners. 從括號內選出讀當的字

- 1. 他的小花狗很(可,心)爱。2. 安安是一(件,個)天(好真)的女
- 3. 他的父(爸,親)很爱說笑(話,花)
- 4. 妹妹的好朋友今天在我們伽家裏住
- 5. 先生教我(説, 唱)歌

Answers and/or Criteria

1.可

3.親」,説

5. 岁

The learner will choose the right word to complete a given sentence with 80 percent accuracy.

<u>Title</u>

Textual		 	p	·	p•	P•
	بي ح		_		_	_
Nontextual		 	p	·	p•	P•
	ን					
Reinforcement		 	p	•	p•	p•



Word Attack

Subskill Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW13

Objective Given a contextual sentence containing two words of which one should be chosen, the learner will choose the right one for the sentence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

從括號選出適當的字例: 弟弟很爱(古,說)笑話, 吃(飲,飲)前,先洗手 2. 吃(飲,喝)該小心 3. 吃(飯,飽) 不要走 2. 口图 3. 変数

The learner will choose one of the two given words in a sentence correctly with 80 percent accuracy.

SKILL MATERIALS					
	<u>Title</u>		Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbc ∋k
Textual			p	p	p
Nontextual			p	P•	p
Reinforcement			p	p	p
		1.6.7			

Skill Word Attack
Subskill Word Usage

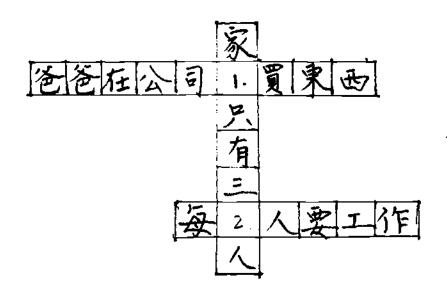
Level F
Objective No. CFW 14

Objective Given a group of pretaught words, the learner will select the correct words to complete the puzzle.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

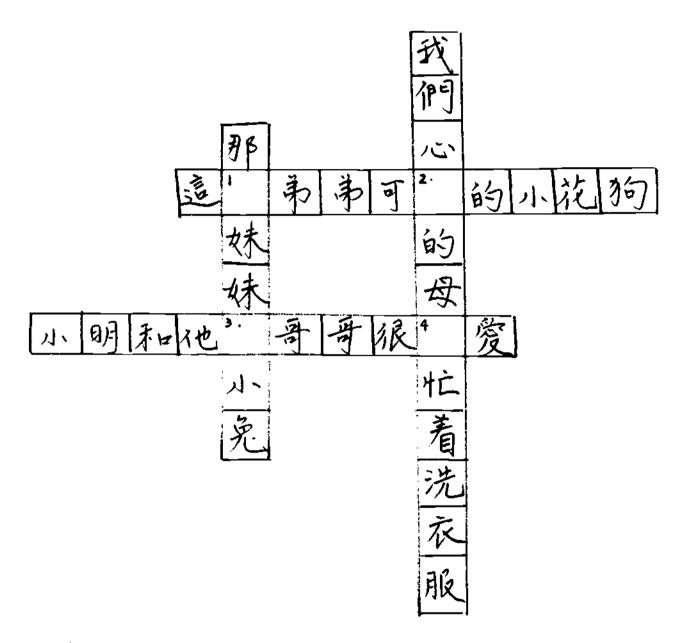
Show the learners how to play this simple game on the board. Have volunteers come forward to fill in the blanks.

把下到的字填入通常的空格内:



答案: 1. 裏 2. 個

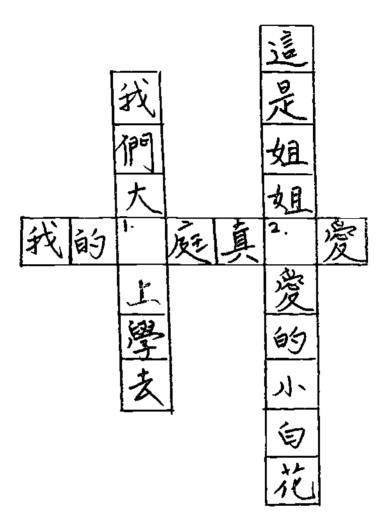




把下列的字填入通當的空格內: 爱,的,親是

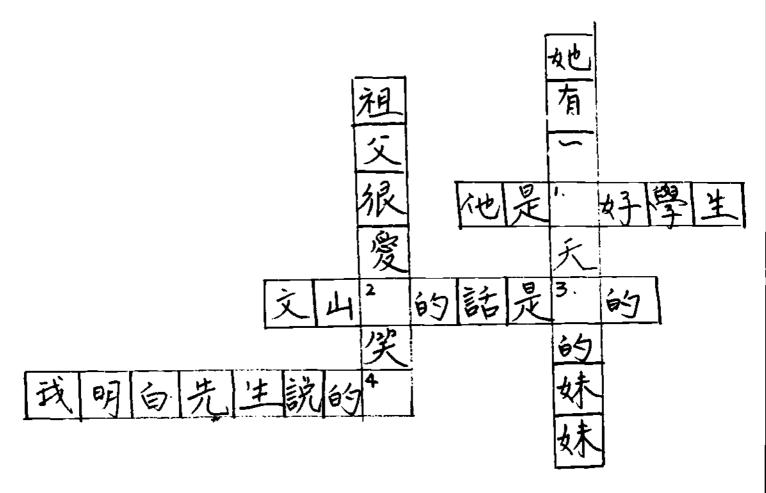
答案: 1.是 2.爱 3.的 4.親」





從下到的字裏選出適當的字填在空格内: 下. 可. 人, 家是

答案:1. 家 2. 可



從下到字裏選出適當的字填入 空格內 家, 親, 穿, 話, 拉, 早, 同真, 即, 同個 答案: 1. 個 2. 說 3. 真 4. 話

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will choose the correct words to fill in the blanks to complete the puzzles with 100 percent accuracy.



Skill Subskill

Word Attack

Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW15

Objective |

Given an incomplete sentence, the learner will fill in the blanks with appropriate words of his own.

Teaching/Learning Strategy
Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

在下到每一一句的空本 我的妹妹

Give the following exercises to the learners.

- 寸比尺 I .

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will fill in the blank of an incomplete sentence with his own words with 80 percent accuracy.

<u>Ti</u>	tle	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p•	P+
Nontextual		p•	p	P•
Reinforcement		p	p	p•

Word Attack

Subskill

Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW16

Objective Given an incomplete sentence, the learner will fill in the blank with an appropriate word that he has learned. 填充

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Show examples on the board. Explain to the learners that answers sometimes can be different from individual to individual.

我爱吃 (魚、肉,生果...)

Have the learners do the following exercise.

1	親	锐琐	是一	順好	孩子。	
2.	我的女	木妹	狠_	_爱		٠
3.	安安白	タ	延小	文儿	以的	处大
4.	妹妹	是一个	固	真的	孩子	
5. Answe:	式 爱 ind/or c	义句与 riteria		<u>.</u>		
niswe. 1. 父	或母	.iiceiio	4 元			
2. 1	2		5. 文章	文母.	辽盘	
· *	,豕		_	10.70	— • • •	

The learner will fill in the blanks with a pretaught word correctly to complete a given sentence with 80 percent accuracy.

Teacher's Learner's Workbook Edition Title Edition p.____ p.___ p.___ Textual Nontextual_____ p.____ p.___ p.___ p.____ p.___ p.___ Reinforcement____



Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Phrase Usage

Objective No. CFW17

Objective

Given an incomplete sentence, the learner will supply the necessary words to complete the sentence.

填一产

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Encourage	the learners	to be creative.		
极了	:媽媽在	家裏	_(工作,洗衣服-	.)
	下到的	句子:	, , ,	

- 1. 河裏有山鱼、地上有____
- 2. 戴廷表有____
- 3. 匀犯_____
- 4. 今天大氣好,我們____
- 5. 大家来来____

Answers and/or Criteria

Teacher judgment should be the criterion.

	Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual		p	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p	p

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Phrase Usage

Objective No. C FW18

Objective

Given an incomplete sentence, the learner will supply the necessary words to complete the sentence 第一成句子

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain to the learners that a simple sentence must have a subject and a predicate. Illustrate it with examples on the board.

完成下到的句子

- 2. 小朋友_____
- 3. 二年四季走
- 4. 爸爷昨天____
- 5. 我家的小的____

Answers and/or Critoria
Teacher judgment should be the criterion.

Reinforcement	p•	P•	p
---------------	----	----	---

Skill Word Attack

Subskill Word Usage

Level F

Objective No. CFW19

Objective Given words in mixed order, the learner will arrange them into proper order. 編排字的次序

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following example on the board with explanation.

例:家庭的我真爱可(我的家庭真可爱)

Give the following exercises to the learners.

把下到各新的字接着次序编成句子:

- 2 可學生校學先有有裏
- 2. 同学生校学元有消衣
- 3.和學或學字可屬用
- 4. 成蒙學上了好問大好

5.好答我

Answers and/or Criteria · 先生数式用功讀書 5. 我答好

2. 學校裏有先生有同學

3. 南學和成用書寫字

4. 大家阿我上学好方好

The learner will arrange a group of random words into proper sequential order with 100 percent accuracy.

<u>Tit</u>	<u>le</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		P•	p•	p•
Nontextual		p•	p•	P•
Reinforcement		p•	P•	p•



Word Usage

Word Allack

Level F

Objective No. CFW 20

Objective |

Subskill

Given words in mixed order the learner will arrange them into the proper sentence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the importance and mechanics of word order on the board.

Activities: 才巴

- 私媳妈

失飴 5. 大分

The learner will arrange a given group of words in the right order with 100 percent accuracy.

<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	p•	p•	ρ
Nontextual	p•	p	p
Reinforcement	P•	p	p

WORD ANALYSIS 字的分析

165

CALLIGRAPHY

書

法

Word Attack

Subskill Word Analysis Basic Strokes

Level F

Objective No. CFW 2/

Objective Given a character, the learner will identify the name of each stroke.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

List the different basic strokes on the board. Give illustrations with simple characters for each different stroke.

- 1. 默 (八点)
- 3. 直门水
- 4. 极 / 文
- 6. 耀 为拍
- 7. 多 二 第

Give the following exercises to the learners.

請在字旁以聚耳字表示那字是八類筆
劃中的那一類。例:黑一①
1.人 2.打 3.立 4. 山

5.水 6.又

1,11

7. 国

8. 河

SKILL MATERIALS

 Title
 Teacher's Edition
 Learner's Workbook Edition

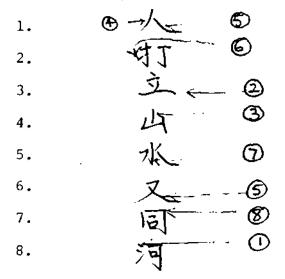
 Textual
 p. ______
 p. ______

 Nontextual
 p. ______
 p. ______

 Reinforcement
 p. ______
 p. ______



Answers and/or Criteria



The learner will identify the kind of strokes in a character, with 80 percent accuracy.

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Word Analysis - Order of Strokes

Objective No. CFW22

Objective

Given a simple character, the learner will copy it in the right order of strokes with explanation.

举順

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the basic principles of calligraphy to the learners with illustration of simple characters on the board.

- 1. 光橋後直
- 2. 挺左到右
- 3. 從上到下
- 4. 從外到內
- 5.光進入.後閩門
- 6. 尤黻级搽

, 4

2 =

月章

न्द्र ः

少

Have volunteers go to the board to copy the characters in the order according to the principle while the rest of the learners do the same thing on a piece of paper.

Give the following exercises to the learners. 在字是按着事順的次序記下事事的數字和註釋

1. 文

5. 🗞

2. 同

6.

- 3.)
- 4. 团

SKILL MATERIALS



Answers and/or Criteria

1.	文	先敝後捺
2.	北村南京	從外到内
3.	·)	從外到内 從左到右
4.	3.减量	先進入後陽門
5.	49 . 2	從上到下
6.	· 6 3 5	尤横後直

The learner will write a character according to the proper order of strokes with 80 percent accuracy.

Skill Subskill

Word Attack

Word Analysis Order of Strokes Level F

Objective No. CFW23

Objective |

Given a word, the learner will number the order of

strokes of the word correctly.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the order of stokes in writing words on the board

as follows:

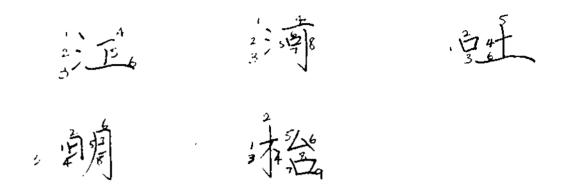
Write several more words on the board. Have volunteers number the order of strokes.

Prepare the following handouts for the learners to practice.

SKILL MATERIALS

Teacher's Learner's Workbook Edition <u>Title</u> Edition Textual Nontextual_ Reinforcement_

Answers and/or Criteria



The learner will write the character in the proper order of strokes with $80\ \mathrm{percent}$ accuracy.

Word Attack

Subskill Word Analysis Writing Order of Strokes

Level F

Objective No. CFW24

Objective

Given a pretaught word (character) the learner will write the word in the right order of strokes.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the above examples on the board.

Answers and/or criteria

strokes with 80 percent accuracy.

The learner will write a given character in the proper order of

SKILL MATERIALS

Teacher's Learner's Workbook <u>Title</u> Edition Edition Textual Nontextual Reinforcement_

RADICALS





Word Attack

Subskill Word Analysis : Radicals

Level F

Objective No. CFW25

Objective Given the radical () and parts of words, the learner will combine the radical () with the right parts of words to form a word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate how the radical (1) combines with other parts of words to form new words on the board after explaining to the learners that the radical (f) represents the word and meaning 1+尔一十分

イナローナガ白
Have the learners complete the following exercise.

-.7+国一个個 间走 十十百一>泊

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will combine the radical (7) with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy. 167 175



Word Attack

Subskill

Word Analysis - Radicals

Level F

Objective No. (FW26

Objective Given the radical () and different words or parts of words, the learner will combine the radical (w) with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the meaning of the radical (3) to the learners. Point out that any word which contains the radical () has something to do with the mouth.

Illustrate the combination of the radical (σ) with other words or parts of words on the board.

1+ 4 -> 1+

Give the following exercises to the learners:

從下列行中選出單字或不完整的字與(口)

木開青山正口+4一>叶

SKILL MATERIALS <u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	p	p	p•
Nontextual	p	p•	p
Reinforcement	p	p	p

The learner will combine the radical () with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy.

Word Attack

Subskill

Word Analysis - Radicals

Level F

Objective No. CFW27

Objective Given the radical () and different words or parts of words, the learner will combine the radical () with the appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the meaning of the radical (7) to the learners. Point out that any word which includes the radical (7) has something to with wood (7).

Illustrate the combination of the radical with other words or parts of words on the board.

	<u>Title</u>		Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		P•	p	p

Nontextual ____ p.___

Reinforcement ____

p.____ p.___ p.__

12

SKILL MATERIALS

Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. 木+奇 → 椅
- 2. 木+灰 -> 板
- 3. 木+支 → 枝
- 4. 木+對 -> 掛
- 5. 木+交 →校

The learner will combine the radical () with the appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy.



Word Attack

Subskill

Word Analysis - Radicals

Level F

Objective No. CFW 28

Objective Given the radical (;) and different words or parts of words, the learner will combine the radical (;) with an appropriate word or part

of a word to form a new word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the meaning of the radical (;) to the learners. Point out that any word which includes the radical (;) has something to do with water (;).

Illustrate the combination of the radical $(\frac{1}{2})$ with other words or parts of words on the board.

氵+工→江 氵+ 可→河

Give the following exercises to the learners.

從下列名	了中選出單字或:	3、完整的字與
(三)部首斯	1台走来.	~
夜(: 5 十	過,馬,喬,母,(三) ;十二一)江

١.	;	+	夏声,是大人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人人
2.	?	+	寺, 鼓也, 哥女
	7		是,先,发尽,夏
4.	;	+	去馬馬走冬
5.	;	+	雪, 亮, 十,菜, 灰

SKILL MATERIALS

	Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		P•	P•	P•
Nontextual		P•	p•	P•
Reinforcement	, 	p	p•	P•

The learner will combine the radical () with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy.



Word Attack

Subskill Word Analysis - Radicals

Level F

Objective No. CFW29

Objective Given the radical (†) and different words or parts of words, the learner will combine the radical (†) with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the meaning of the radical $(\frac{1}{4})$ to the learners. Point out that any word which contains the radical $(\frac{1}{4})$ has something to do with the hand $(\frac{1}{4})$.

Illustrate the combination of the radical $(\frac{1}{2})$ with other words or parts of words on the board.

Give the following exercises to the learners.

從部	下五	行合	中選来	出星	学	或多	沪	· 楚自	勺字2	與(才)
祖	1:7	10	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	,青,	守.(Ī),J		*	丁一	ョオ丁	
ı	<i>†</i>	+	方	· 3,	復	卖	支				

1.	才	+	万, 多, 支, 支, 支, 支,
2.	1	+	旨,音,者,風,北
3.	7	+	南、立陽兒飛
4.	1	+	鳥,町草包尺
5.	才	+	万昌南岛青天人北北京一大人工,一大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大

SKILL MATERIALS

SELLE MATERIALS	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual	· ,	p	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p	p

Answers and/or Criteria

1	<i>t</i>	+	支	>	技
2.	<i>t</i>	+	B	>	打旨
3.	゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚゚゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゚゙゙゙゙	+	मिटि रंग वा	>	拉力
4. 5.	₹	+	Ð	>	才包
~ •	₹	+	₽,	\longrightarrow	₹Ø

The learner will combine the radical (1) with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy.

Word Attack

Subskill Word Analysis - Radicals

Level F

Objective No. CFW 30

Objective

Given the radical () and different words or parts of words, the learner will combine the radical with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain the meaning of the radical () to the learners. Point out that any word which contains this radical has something to do with speech.

Illustrate the combination of the radical () with other words or parts of words on the board.

Give the following exercises to the learners.

從下到行中選出單字或乃完整的字與(言)部首配合起來 例: 言+ 千,目,免,焦,忘言+ 并,目,免,焦,忘

SKILL MATERIALS

••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition		Workbook	
Textual		p	p	p	
Nontextual	# 1 N	p	p	p	
Reinforcement		p	p	p	

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will combine the radical () with an appropriate word or part of a word to form a new word with 80 percent accuracy.

WORD FORMATION 字的形成

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill

Word Formation - Imitative brafts

Objective No. CFW 31

Objective Given pictograms, the learner will be able to convert them into words (characters).

像形文字

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Explain word formation by imitative drafts on the chalkboard.

Activities:



Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. 水
- 2. 日,月
- 3. 牛
- 4. 色
- 5. 义

The learner will be able to convert pictograms into characters with 80 percent accuracy.

Nontextual	 p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement	 p•	p•	p•

Word Attack

Level F

Subskill Word Formation - Logical Aggregates

Objective No. CF W32

Objective Given a group of words, the learner will identify the ones that are logically aggregated.

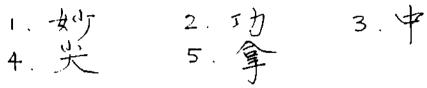
Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following words derived from logical aggregates on the board.

把下列每行的會意字圈出來.例:(明)正

晚好信甜坐森

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	<u> </u>	p	p•	p•
Nontextual		p•	p	p•
Reinforcement		p	p	p



The learner will identify the characters that are aggregated logically with 80 percent accuracy.

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Skill Subskill

Word Attack

Word Formation - Phonetic Complexes

Level F

Objective No. C F W33

Objective

Given a group of words, the learner will identify the ones that are made up of phonetic symbols.

會音 (形聲

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the formation of the following words (characters) on the board.

Give the following exercise to the learners.

- 1. 枝,人,大,成,久
- 2. 胜,花,跑,兒,地3. 唱,球,有,则,奶
- 4. 拉,多,功,智,拍

5.	江	快戲	人 ,污,	馬
			. ~ ~ ~	

Teacher's	Learner's	Workbook
Edition	Edition	

Textual	p•	p•	p
Nontextual	p•	p	p
Reinforcement	p	p•	p

Other examples of words derived from phonetic complexes:

指. 档, 把, 拉, 动, 触, 拘, 帆, 散, 配, 近, 泊, 帕, 板, 爸, 房, 忙, 期, 課, 江

Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. 核技能
- 2. 样 水山,此
- 3. 唱,球,奶
- 5. 江、版、河

The learner will identify the words that are made up of phonetic symbols with 80 percent accuracy.



Skill Word Attack

Subskill word Formation - Indicative Symbols

Level F Objective No. C.F.W34

Objective Given a group of words, the learner will identify those of indicative symbols.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the following words derived from indicative symbols on the board.

<u> </u>	_					one	(stro	ke)	
ث	: —	>	<u></u>	+ _	•	two	(stro	kes)	
<u>:</u>	-	\longrightarrow	_	+	+ ~	three	(strol	kes)	
V	+	→	口	+	:	(in be in the m		the mout	h)
_	<u></u>				up	(above	the ho	prizontal	plane)
	F	_ \	,	منثث سالمدا	down	(below	the ho	rizontal	plane)
叁	出"	下到	以	指軍	2万	太有	手队	、的手	
1.	<u>.</u>	,挡	, 凍	上,水	, =				
2.	4	,扛	-, 把	山村	1/2	•			
3.	j	,林	-, 积	三,山	,日				
4.	月	月	,村	之,下	,河				
5.	7	-, 男	, = .	_, 大	_, 7.I_	•			

1	<u> </u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual		p•	p	ř•
Reinforcement		p	p	p



Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. 一, 三
- 2. 中
- 3. 上
- 4. F
- 5. 三,大

The learner will identify the characters derived from indicative symbols with 80 percent accuracy.



Word Attacl

level F

Subskill

Word Formation

Objective No. CF W35

Same Word, Different Pronunciations, Different Meanings

Objective Given a word whose pronunciations and meanings vary when combined with different words, the learner will choose the right words from a group of words. 同子, 其首, 東京,

Example 一定 媽,字(短

長短.核

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Illustrate the above example on the board.

Give the following exercise to the learners.

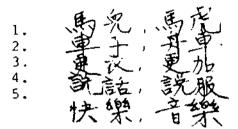
從到字中團出與左面過字符合的成了字其言思見的詞語

虎枝兒手校 但、年路、手、舟

大説方盖服 松、飲快清爱

Teacher's Learner's Worklook Title Edition Edition Textual Reinforcement

Answers and/or Criteria



The learner will match a character with variable pronunciations and meanings with appropriate characters chosen from a given group to form specific terms with 80 percent accuracy.

LEVEL F SUPPLEMENTS

OJECTIVES COMMON TO ENGLISH AND CHINESE

第六學段輔助教材

COMPREHENSION

理解

ERIC"

Comprehension

level F

Subskill

Literal Comprehension: Details

Objective No. FC 3

Objective |

Given a set of questions and a set of related possible answers, the learner will match the questions and answers correctly.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Prepare the following questions and answers. Have the learner select the appropriate answer.

- 1.消防員需要什麽? a.糖的水龍軟管 c.狗
- 2.下旬時你需要什麽? a.蘋果 b. 每傘 c.筆
- 3. 汽車需要什麼才能走動? a. 汽油 b. 斧子 c. 空氣

Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. b
- $\frac{5}{2}$. b
- 3. a

SKILL MATERIALS

	Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	P•	p
Nontextual		p•	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p	p



Skill Subskill

Comparchersion

Level F

ill - Critical Peading: Inference

Objective No. FC12

閱讀批評:推論

Objective

Given a selection, the learner will underline the phrases that are examples of connotations (活義。)

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Introduce the term connotation. Give several examples of connotative meaning such as the following. Discuss these words or phrases with the learner. Lead the learner to discover that connotations are meanings implied or added to the dictionary definition.

1. 他衝到街上去. 2. 警察在查考緩索. 3. 那人大喝一聲:「停止」 4. 瑪利如騰雲駕霧,飄飄欲仙

In the first sentence, underline the word <u>dashed</u>. Elicit its meaning from the learner. Point out the difference between the dictionary meaning and the meaning in this sentence. Direct the learner to identify the connotative expression in the other sentences and orally give the implied meaning of each.

Direct the learner to silently read a selection such as the following or one from the basal series. Encourage the learner to identify use content clues to help determine the connotative meaning. Have the learner silently read the selection, underline examples of connotations, and justify his answers.

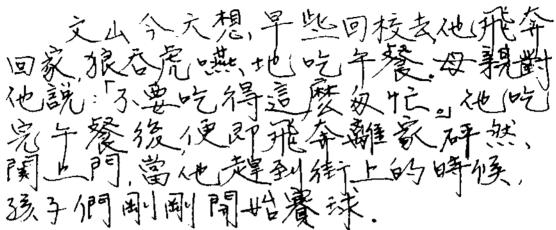
SKILL MATERIALS

<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workboo)
Textual	p	p	p
Nontextual	P•	p	p
Reinforcement	p	p•	p

ζ.



Discuss the answers with several learners.



Answers and/or Criteria

darted

gobbled down
banged
shot across

急衛飛车 展上門 飛奔横湯

The learner will underline connetative phrases in a given selection, with 100 percent accuracy.

Comprehension

Level F FC15

Subskill

Interpretative Comprehension:
Sensory Images

Objective No. FC15

Objective Given a list of incomplete figurative expressions, the learner will complete the expressions.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Write the following incomplete expressions on the chalkboard. Have the learner complete the expressions and tell what each one means. (This skill in Chinese should be developed in upper 'evels)

- 1.的客哭泣属客(聲嘶___)
- 2.形容大雨(傾盤 ___)
- 3.的客記憶力強(過目——)
- 4.的客她的食慾,大遇自己肚子的容量

5.形容他們常在一起(科乃一一)

Answers and/or Criteria

1. 淚蓋 2. 大雨 3. 不忘、5. 離錘(離鮑」應,東俗語)4. 肚窄

The learner will complete given expressions and tell what each one means with 80 percent accuracy.

Comprehension

Level

F

Subskill

Critical Reading: Outcomes

Objective No. Fc 22

Objective

Given the first two lines of a paragraph the learner will supply his own ending.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Give the learner the first two lines of a paragraph such as the following. Have the learner supply his own ending.

上散步,在街角上發現一個包裝像 遭物的大盒子。

Answers and/or Criteria

Answers will vary; teacher judgment will be the criterion. Given the first two lines of a paragraph, the learner will complete the paragraph.

SKILL MATERIALS

Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	p	p•	p•
Nontextual	p	p•	p•
Reinforcement	p	p	p•

Comprehension

Level F

Subskill Critical Reading: audgment

Objective No. FC 30

Objective

Given a set of questions whose answers require judgments (判:大性), the learner will respond by circling the correct <u>yes</u> or <u>no</u> onswers.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Present the following questions on a work sheet. Have the learner respond by circling the correct yes or no answers.

1.	當地	上盖	勒3冰	雪時行	走是否	时便?	是非
2.	文室	有雲是	きる心	有耐能	走是多年		走兆
3.	是智	所有的	八都二	上於下	午六時	吃晚	爱:走班
4.	炸署	广是 3)威(9?		,	是靴
5.	走智	所有	均椅子	一都走	月木造	约?	爱,是非是我

Answers and/or Criteria

1. Yes 2. No 3 3. No 3 4. Yes 5. No 3 6. No 3 = Answer:

The learner will respond to a set of questions that elicit judgments by circling yes or no with 100 percent accuracy.

SKILL MATERIALS				
	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		 P•	P•	p•
Nontextual		 p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement		 p•	P+	p
		 203		

Comprehension.

Level F

Subskill

Critical Reading: Judgment

Objective No. FC 31

Objective Given a paragraph and several questions that ask why, the learner will give a logical answer to each question and justify his response.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Present the following or a selected paragraph on a work sheet. Direct the learner to read the paragraph, answer the questions, and be prepared to give a logical justification for his answers. The answer may be given orally.

1110	amower may	pe diven	Orarry.				
	八、明	想多	加學	校的	足球	隊,	没
えや	135	も カード	₹ ₹ \$	瑟 沙	入がな	BENR	李金
洪	单割,把號	草棉	對葉	和理、	旗幼	重期	
X	170 R.	到约马	坠 機	储备	起来	. 作更	弄莫
荻	草之	第二 日本	区势 一	對球鞋	7)	
	2. 地震	计感要者	桥仓	工作?	•		
	3. 10.15	空什麼工	-AF3	山会战	土害愈	<u>م</u>	

4. 制什麽他不把應到的軍隊內夏冬食? Answers and or Criteria 4日上 112 state

一因為他想象加罗校的足球隊

3、也光平影堂,提掌礼服,随幼童

The learner will respond to a given paragraph by answering several "why" questions, giving a logical answer to each question, and justifying his answers with 100 percent accuracy.

SKILL	MATERIALS	ì
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	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p•	p	p
Nontextual		p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement		p	p•	p+



Comprehension

Level

P

Subskill

Critical Reading: Fact and Fantasy

Objective No. FC 34

Objective Given a selection, the learner will state four ideas that are likely to be true and four that are not likely to be true.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Give the following selection to the learner. Have the learner state four ideas that are likely to be true and four ideas that are not likely to be true.

1. 飛機是人類最快的交通工具之一

2. 飛機像船一般慢

3.大的北极级

5. 一大有一輛飛機駛到文山的屋前

6. 文山進入飛機、啟到街上去。

7. 在街上的行人都随着文山跑

g. 它推得很快。10. 形成比障音快(有些形機)

True 1,3,8,10

Not True 2,4,5,6

The learner will state from a given set four ideas that are likely to be true and four ideas that are not likely to be true, with 80 percent accuracy.

Textual	p•	p•	p•
Nontextual	p•	p•	p
Reinforcement	p	p	p•



STUDY SKILLS

學習技巧

Study Skills

Level F

Subskill Identification: Parts of a Book

Objective No.

FS 3

Objective Given a table of contents, the learner will identify story subtitles.

Teaching/Learning Strategy
Review the format of tables of contents in the reader. Discuss the information given in the contents by asking leading questions: "What is the title of the story that begins on page 3? What page contains a poem? Which title tells about animals?" Read and explain the subtitles of each section. Explain that story titles are subtitles for main parts. Distribute an exercise similar to the following:

目蘇

在學校的朋友明光與石文母親說是會	3 連10 迷	物的趣味其和那果失的狗。明與他的範	18 19 23 127
1. 多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多多	多少何数	事? 是関於	

Answers and/or Criteria

- 1. 南部份
- 2. 在學校的朋友
- 3. 三個故事
- 4. 寵物的趣味
- 5. 三烟杖净
- 6 第三复
- 7. 迷失的狗
- 8. 南部份, 三個故事

The learner will identify story subtitles in a table with 100 percent accuracy.



Study Skills

Invest F

Subskill

Identification: Parts of a Book

Objective No

FS 5

Objective diven a table of contents, the learner will explain the term chapter.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Distribute a subject area text having a table of contents showing chapters. Write the word chapter on the chalkboard. Pronounce the word and explain the book is divided into sections, or chapters, because each chapter is about a certain part of a story. Have the learners answer questions regarding the particular book they are viewing. An example of these questions follows:

1,	從第	八夏芹	始那一	章題		蒸?
2.	從第	十七月	開始表	肾一量的	的題目	是什麽?
3,	追本	善共力	多少	军了_		
4. Answers	〜 本、 s and/or	音被 Criteria	於為是	干草	母為_	

Answers to questions 1, 2, and 3 will depend on the book used. 4. The book contains information about certain stories, subjects, or parts. Each of these parts of stories is called a chapter.

The learners will explain the term chapter as found in a table of contents, with 100 percent accuracy.

SKILL MATERIALS <u>Title</u>		Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	#orkbov*	
Textual			p•	p	
Nontextual		p•	p•	p	
Reinforcement		p	p•	p•	



Study Skills

Subskill Identification: Sequence

Level F

Objective No. FS 17

Objective Given a scrambled series of paragraphs the learner will arrange them in correct sequence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Read an experience story, a short story, or a news article with the group. Prepare copies of the paragraphs out of sequence. Have the learners read the paragraphs as written on the board, transparency, or work sheet, and write or number the paragraphs in correct order.

As an extension of this activity, compose a story consisting of three paragraphs out of sequence. Distribute copies of this story to the learners and have them read the paragraphs as given and number them in correct order.



Answers and/or Criteria

Answers: (1)(3)(2)

Learners will arrange paragraphs in correct sequence with 100 percent accuracy.



Study Skills

Level F

Subskill

Location: Globe

Objective No. PS 24

Objective

Given a globe, the learners will locate places being studied in content areas.

Teaching/Learning Strotegy

Review concepts about the globe. Have the learners complete sentences, written on the board or in the worksheet.

1. 地球像是(圓)的好像地球一樣

2.地球岛顯示陸地和海洋真正的(的状)和(大小)

Show places being studied in social studies on the globe as they are introduced and taught. Designate learners to locate these places on the globe and note where they are located in relation to Chicago.

Places being located may include - -

Los Angeles, California Puerto Rico Europe Canada

Sao Paulo, Brazil Rome, Italy Detroit, Michigan

Lake Michigan, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean

Answers and/or Criteria

The learner will locate the given places on a globe with 100 percent accuracy.

SKILL MATERIALS

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual	_	p	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p	p

LITERATURE

文學欣賞

ta terature

Level F

Subskill

Poetry: Rhyme

Objective No. Ph. 4

Objective

Given a poem orally, the learner will supply the omitted rhyming lines.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested poem: Good Friends

好朋友

Read the poem aloud, emphasizing the rhyming lines. Read the poem again. Omitting the rhyming words and encourage the learners to supply them, as a group and individually.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a poem several times, the learner will supply at least one omitted rhyming line as the poem is read aloud.

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p•	P•
Nontextual		p•	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p•	p•
Nontextual		p•	p	p•



laterature

Level F

Subskill Poetry: Sensory Language

Objective No. FL 8

Objective Given a poem orally, the learner will name the colors described.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

"The Scenery of Four Seasons" Suggested poem:

四季的景

Say, "I am roing to read a poem about seasons. Close your eyes and listen for the word pictures." Read the following poem aloud.

散大百花紅 秋天落葉黄

Encourage learners to name more things of different colors.

Invite learners to illustrate the p em.

Answers and/or Criteria

紅花,綠草,黄葉,白雪

After hearing a poem, the learner will identify at least three colors mentioned, and name the object or objects they describe.

<u>Title</u>	Teacl Edit		r's Workbook M
Textual	p	p	p
Nontextual	p	p	p
Reinforcement	p	p	p

Interature

Level F

Subskill

Poetry: Sembory Language

Objective No. Pb 9

Objective |

Given a poem orally, the learner will identify the sounds described.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested poem: "The Cat Catches the Rat" 编有版

花貓聽,見了,咪 老嚴進洞了

"What are the sound words you heard?"

Have the learners play the parts of the cat and the rat.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a poem rich in sound imagery, the learner will identify at least two sounds described.

SKILL MATERIALS

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Edition	Workbook
Textual		p. <u>'</u>	p	p•
Nontextual		P•	p	P•
Reinforcement		p	p	p

Jaterarare

Level F

Subskill

Poetry - Mood

Objective No. F1 13

Objective

Given a poem, the learner will illustrate it, emphasizing the mood.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested poem: "The Sparrow and the Ant"

,麻雀與蝴蟆

小麻雀,要造巢,看中一棵.橙, 連忙超着去做工。

小蝎蟻,樹下爬. 勸告麻雀詵: 很多樹根已通隆

小麻在下聽潮 巢高边好了 風吹樹倒真悲痛 小蝎蝎噗借説: 议家在樹下 應,富知道樹根空,

Create a mood say, "I'm going to read you a poem about the sparrow and the ant." Close your eyes and listen for the word pictures."

Read the poem aloud. Emphasize the mood of sadness. Direct the learners to draw pictures of what's happening in the poem. Discuss the reasons for creating such mood.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a poem, the learner will illustrate the poem showing at least two details that emphasize the mood.

SKILL MATERIALS	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p•	p	p•
Nontextual		p	p•	P•
Reinforcement		p•	P•	P•

Literature

Level

Subskill

Figtion: Characterization

Objective No. Pt. 14

Objective Given a realistic story orally, the learner will identify the feelings of a character during an exciting episode.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested story: "The Calm Szema Kwong" 解静的司馬光一大司馬光和幾個孩子在花園裏的石山旁玩捉藏怨然一個孩子失足跌進了石山旁的大金、魚缸、孩子們都驚慌地逃跑了。只有孩子司馬光一點也不慌、立即拿石打破缸、水绽缸中流出来,那孩 子也被救3出缸

Read the story aloud. Give illustrations as the reading progresses. Discuss the story. Encourage learners to relate their own experiences and tell about events that were exciting. Ask questions such as the following:

- 1. 孩子們為什麼驚情地逃跑?
- 2. 司馬尤為什麼了逃跑」?
- 3 那孩子如何被救出知?
- 4. 酸如當時你是其中的一個孩子,你會怎麼

SKILL MATERIALS

	Title	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workboo!
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual	<u> </u>	p	p	p
Reinforcement		p	p	p



Answers and/or Criteria

Answers

- 1. 因為有一個孩子失足跌進了金魚缸。
- 2. 因為他不驚慌、並要教那個孩子。
- 3. 司馬光用石子打破缸
- 4. 每個人的答案可能不一樣)

After hearing a story, the learner will identify at least one emotion felt by a character during an exciting episode.

Jaterature

Level F

Subskill Poetry: Narrative Element

Objective No. FL 15

Objective

Given two poems orally, the learner will identify one as a story poem.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested poems. "The Calm Szema Kwong" <u>鎮</u>静的司馬光

花園展,石山旁 多個孩子捉迷藏。 ~個孩子跌進缸. 孩子們甚驚慌。

只有孩子司馬光! 死粮,明.腾又壯. 忙拿大石打破缸。 国地上水汪汪. 孩子被救了出缸。

SKILL MAT	ERIALS
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	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p	p
Nontextual			p•	p
Reinforcement			p•	p

"Winter" 冬天

北野野外形可野外門人們

Read "The Calm Szema Kwong" aloud. Emphasize the behavior of the children when the accident happened. Guide learners to dramatize the story, portraying the moods between Szema Kwong and the other children.

Read "Winter." Explain the meanings of each line describing a winter scene. Discuss winter here with the learners. Emphasize that this poem paints a picture but does not tell a story with one happening following another.

Direct learners to draw a picture for the poem that tells a story.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing two poems, one a lyric and one a narrative poem, the learner will identify the story poem.



Literature

Level

Subskill

Folklore: Plot

Objective No. Ft. 16

Objective Given a fork tale orally, the learner will arrange four sentences describing the action in proper sequence.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

文彦博的時和朋友在後園踢到 延料洞去了樹洞很溫 去押(皮珠拿出外 **南水把水灘**入

picture on an opaque projector. Read the story to the class. Encourage learners to retell the story.

Prepare four large cardboard strips with a sentence on each strip. Each sentence helps to carry the story line. Arrange the strips in random order. Ask for volunteers to place the strips in the proper scquence.

Distribute ditto sheets with sentences out of sequence. Direct learners to number them to show correct sequence.

As an enrichment activity, encourage learners to write an original tale about one animal outwitting another.

SKILL MATERIALS

<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	P•	p•	ρ
Nontextual 現代國語 = 年級上學期	p. <u>50</u>	p	p•
現代教育研究社編印	p	p	p

FL 16

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a folk tale the learner will arrange a series of four sentences carrying the story line in correct sequence with 100 percent accuracy.



Literature

Level \mathbf{F}

Subskill

Fiction: Characterization

Objective No. FL 17

Objective Given a realistic story, the learner will identify two character traits of the main character and give reasons for selection.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested story "A Dime" 一角銀幣(一毫子)

平晨,从强和小明,穿通一、 毫子, 是誰去的了小明	1集場	到課題	主支。
對小明說這是子給我的己的一處子,正好夠買本	好畅?	加上	 注
不老師子是說過:八	小朋友	不可食	心!
這一是子又不是我的為能	女子朋	友爱	不量
個忙!我買了圖書還不是	小缺	兵小改	
成大歸誤的上我們不應, 想, 切地望着小强,			
仍提驗上火辣辣的問把一般交給老師吧。」	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
'extual	p•	p•	
ontextual <u>較新現代國語二下</u> 香港上海書局	p• 16	p•	p

FL17

Read the story aloud to the class. Discuss the meanings of greedy and honesty with the learners.

Ask the learners to describe the character of A. H. and A. B. Ask the learners which person they would like to be, and why. (Give two reasons)

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a story, the learner will identify two character traits of the main character and give reasons for selection.



la terature

Level

FL 18

Subskill

Piction: Realism and Pantasy

Objective No.

Objective

Given a realistic story, the learner will retell the story orally, change the ending, and introduce fantasy.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested story "We llave Escaped from Danger"式們已脫鏡了

海裏有一隻小漁,船,漁,夫們正在打魚,忽,然風,浪起來了。

老漁夫對夥伴們說。兄弟們,大風浪來了趕快收起風帆把舵的用力把舵,沒不了趕快收起風帆把舵的用力把舵搖櫓,划槳的用力划槳不要

图浪越来越大,但是漁,夫們一點,也不 害怕齊心,合力,冒看風浪前進了.到半天工 夫船之(經到達岸邊

老漁夫說:「兄弟們我們已經就險了。」這是大家堅定沉着,齊心合力的好處。」

SKILL MATERIALS

 Title
 Teacher's Learner's Workbook Edition

 Textual
 p. _____ p. ____

 Nontextual 最新現代國語之下
 p. 44 p. _____ p. ____

 Reinforcement 有冷上海書局
 p. _____ p. ____

FL 18

Read the story aloud.

Direct learners to tell what happened in the story. Call on as many learners as possible to add events until the story has been retold. Develop an awareness that these events are "real" - that they could happen in real life.

Guide learners in thinking about a new ending for the story.

Ask "What might have happened if the fishermen had lost their calmness and the storm intensified gradually?"

慌到手忙胸亂(河風浪卻越來越大)

Encourage learners to write a new ending for the story and change it to a make-believe story.

Answers and/cr Criteria

After hearing a realistic story, the learner will retell it and give it a make-believe ending.

Literature

level F

Subskill

Folklore: Story Sequence

Objective No. F1 19

Objective Given a folk tale, the learner will participate in a dramatization of the action using puppets.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested folktale "Szema Kwong"

(Please ref

Guide learners in arranging scenes for dramatization. Write sentences carrying the story line on the chalkboard. Assist learners in making linger puppets for dramatizing the story line.

Read the story aloud. Ask learners to play the characters (Szema Kwong, the victim, and other children.) Encourage volunteers to tell the story, using the story line as cue.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a folk tale, the learner will participate in a puppet dramatization of it. Teacher judgment will determine acceptable performance.

SKILL MATERIALS

	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	<u> </u>	p•	p	p
Nontextual		p	p•	p
Reinforcement	<u> </u>	p	p	p



Laterature

Level F

Subskili

Folklore: Fable

Objective No. Fl. 21

Objective |

Given a fable orally, the learner will choose, from three sentences, the one which best tells the meaning of the fable.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested fable: "The Hare and the Tortoise"

馬龜和白兔提議作一個比

SKILL MATERIALS	<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual		p	p•	p
Nontextual		p•	p•	p
Reinforcement		n.	D.	p.

Read the story aloud, allowing time to display the illustrations. Discuss the words hare and tortoise.

To assist learners in interpreting the fable, ask such questions as-

How do you think the tortoise felt as he saw the hare racing ahead?

How do you think the hare felt when he saw that he had lost the race?

What do you think he might have said to himself?

Write the following sentences on strips and place them on the chalkboard ledge.

The hare lost the race because he went the wrong way.

The tortoise won the race because he was stronger than the hare.

It is better to be slow and steady than quick and careless.

Ask learners to choose the strip that explains the meaning of the fable.

Put the three sentences on ditto sheets. Ask learners to underline the sentence that tells the correct meaning.

As an enrichment activity, invite learners to make finger puppets of the hare and the tortoise for dramatization of the fable.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a fable and discussing the meaning, the learner will choose from three given sentences the one that best states the fable's meaning.



Skill taterature

Subskill Fiction: Humor

level p

Objective No.FL 23

Objective Given a realistic story, the learner will identify its humorous elements.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested Story:

"In through the Left Ear, Out through the the Right Ear"

左耳入右耳出

Read the story aloud or have a learner (with preparation) read it aloud.

Encourage learners to identify the humorous parts of the story, and give receons for choices.

Ask each learner to draw a picture of the part of the story he thought was the funniest.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing a story, the learner will identify a humorous part and tell why it is funny.



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Skill Literature

Level F

Subskill Nonfiction: Distinction from

Objective No. FL 24

Fiction

Objective Given an informational article, the learner will create a fantasy about the same subject.

Teaching/Learning Strategy

Suggested text: "The Moon"

月亮

Read the story aloud.

Emphasize that this is an informational passage about the moon, which gives specific facts.

Direct the learners to make a list or chart of the things they learned about the moon from the passage. Examples follow.

The moon travels around the earth.

The surface of the moon has dust, mountains, and craters. There is no water, food, air, or sound on the moon.

Lead the class in a discussion of the way a make-believe story about the moon could be written.

Ask learners "What real things could be changed to put people and other living things on the moon? What magical people might live there? What magical happenings could take place?" Write suggestions on the chalkboard and assist in creating a group fantasy.

Reproduce the story on ditto sheets and distribute to the learners for original illustrations.

Answers and/or Criteria

After hearing or reading an information article about the moon, the learner will create a fantasy about the moon.



Laterature

Level F

Subskill

Nonfiction: Biography

Objective No. Ph. 25

Objective Given a biography, the learner will participate in a dramatization of the important events in the life story of the subject.

華盛賴小的時候,他的父親給他一把小斧頭,他覺得很好玩就跑到花園。我想到我們不斷不斷了。父親那么能够了。父親是就是我就的。父親是她這樣就負,心中很是嚴善,就不實罰他了。

Read the biography aloud. Discuss a biography as a "life story."

Have one learner be a narrator and several others act out the story.

Answers and/or Criteria

After listening to or reading a biography, the learner will recognize biography awareness as a "life story" by participating in a dramatization highlighting important events.

SKILL MATERIALS

<u>Title</u>	Teacher's Edition	Learner's Edition	Workbook
Textual	p•	p•	p•
Nontextual美洲華僑水學教科書	p•	p•	p•
Reinforcement 1	p	p	p•



LEVEL F
KEY OBJECTIVES IN CHINESE

第六學段主要學習目標

COMPREHENSION

理解

I技巧:理解

正輔助技巧:文意,理解一中心思想、

亚教學目的·老師給予學生三句與 故事有関的句子,學生將能 從三句句子中選出叙述故 事中心的一句

正教學綱要:老師給予學生下到的一段故事閱讀然後對學生國上叙述故事最重要的一句,

FCI

1.有些狗是用来守門口2.强壮的狗更能拉雪車和輕便 的馬車

3.狗能夠做許多不同的工作。

答案: ③

卫教學效果:學生將能從三句句子中選出故事中心的一句。 期望得到百分之一百的效果.

I技巧:理解

正輔助技巧:文意理解一中心思想、

正教學目的:老師從一個熟識的 故事寫出一句中心思想,和數 句次要的句子給予學生,學生 將能從中找出那句說出中心 思想的句子.

正教學網要:老師講述於弓蛇影」的故事,預備下到的句子。要學生徒中選出述就中心,思想的一句.

- 1.樂廚請他的朋友到自己的家裏喝酒。
- 2. 那個朋友看到自己的酒裏有一條水炕在晃動。
- 3.樂廣知道那朋友生病的消息,和原因

FC6

4.原本在那大喝酒的地方,墙壁 上掛看一把粉多那多彩恰好落在朋友的粉裹。

請那朋友到家裏來。他的朋友看了看杯子的影子,再 看了看牆上的多,不覺笑了起來,

答案:4

卫教学效果。學生將能從數句句子中找出那句是說出故事的中心思想期望得到百分之 二百的效果.

亚参考资料:文化兜童故事最善 第六册文化闽普公司印行。

林马蚁影

樂馬知道那朋友生病的消息和原因,便立即查考。原來在那大喝酒的地方.播壁上掛看一把粉子,那多影恰好落在朋友的标表。

他又在原来的地方提好了酒,請那朋友到家表来。他的那友到家表来。他的那友有了看好子的影子,一种有了看着上的多,可是笑了起来,他的病也一立即好了。





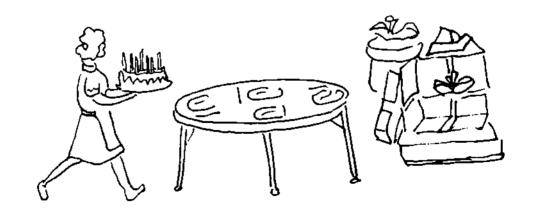


I技巧:理解

I輔助技巧:文意理解一心情

亚教學目的:老師給予學生數句 句子學生將能從中選出那 些與插圖所獨寫的氣氛吻 合的句子.

正教學綱要:老師預備一幅圖畫和幾句句子,要學生從中選出那些表達團中氣訊的分子.





FCIO

靖圈出的容圖畫的那些句子.

- · 敏见回家定會慶愁, 2. 母親料會使敏兜轎奇. 3. 敏见回家定會快樂

- 4.他會建快回家5.敏免會懼怕開啟禮物。

答案: 2.3,4

卫教學效果,學生將能從數句句 子中選出那些與插圖氣氛吻合的分子,期望得到百分之一 百的效果.

I技巧:理解

工輔助技巧:文意理解-短語

正教學目的:老師給予學生一些比較性的形容超詞,學生將能說因語的意,思,

亚把下列借喻性的形容詞語寫在黑板上,與學生計論詞語 字面的意思,然,後叶他們說出實在的涵義:

- 1. 潔白如雪
- 2. 壁硬如鐵 4. 轉眼之間 (快如眨眼) 3. 噤若寒蝉
- 5.整若鴻毛
- 6.慢若蝸牛



一很潔白,不汚穢

2.很堅健了。東京3.很好了。1.很好了。1.很好了。1.很好了。更多

6.很慢,3.快

区效學效果:學生將能說出信喻性的形容詞語其正的意思,期望得到百分之一百的效果

I技巧:理解

正輔助技巧:閱讀批評一結局

正教學目的:老師給予學生一個未完成的故事學生將能推想, 出故事的結局

正教學綱要:老師在黑,板上寫出以下公何未完成的故事然,後叶學生說出故事的紹向.

文山做完了功課才去玩,小明行拿玩忘,記了做功課,明天上課的時候....

卫教學效果:學生將能有條理地推考出一個未完的故事的結局

工技巧:理解

正輔助技巧:閱讀批評_比較與比對

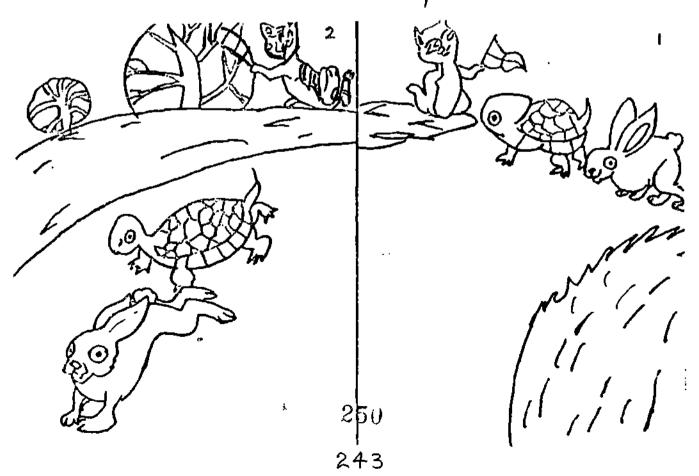
亚教學目的:老師給予學生兩個 故事學生將能寫出一句說 話的答兩個故事了。同的地方

亚教學綱要:老師口述靈光養跑」和小花兒的故事就後叫學生用一句說話,对答兩個故事

小白兔找食物,中国語文課程指南第三學段

"遍免赛跑」。 中國語文課程指南第三學段, 第九十夏

龜兔賽跑



ERIC

白兔跑得快 3.如睡一睡 3 馬龜勝利了 馬龜不斷爬 16 244 ERIC FULL CALLED CONTROL OF THE CONT

小花兔找食物

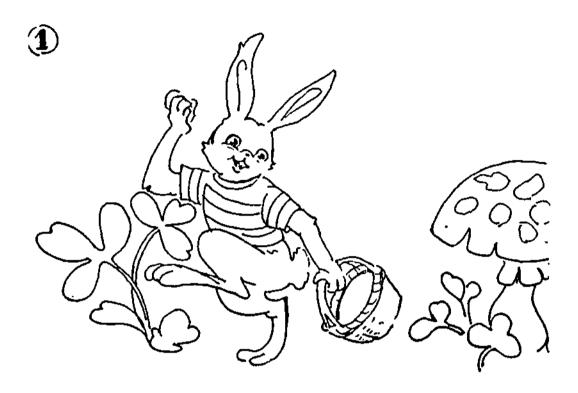
小花兔年紀小跑得快跳得高 妈妈稱讚小花兔一我的孩子本願 好!」小花兔聽了真歡喜,心裏想心樹 林襄該數我的本領强,媽媽叫他 找幾個朋友一起去找食物,小花兔 說:我自己去,不要朋友帮忙。 小花兔真神氣。 我的年紀小,我的本領大!眼睛亮 耳朵靈跳得高.跑得快,不用朋友慧 我忙山 半路上遇見一隻烏麵、還有一隻 小利明. 烏龜招呼小白兔、我們 起找食物去上小白兔說。安是你 能追得上我就一起走吧儿就完 可前跑去了,急龜利螺在後慢慢行。来到池塘邊,看見一棵大白菜, 濶瀾的葉兒青文妹, 小花兔伏 探岸上泥土数又滑,小花兔掉下水 急,得太肇呼喊:「牧命! 牧命! 岛鲍水晨档,利蜡岸上拉,雨,

合力,把小花兔枚到岸上来!馬龜對小花兔和刺蝟記:我們一起找食物去吧(!,小花兔和刺蝟都說:好!,三個朋友子拉手,一邊吃!)

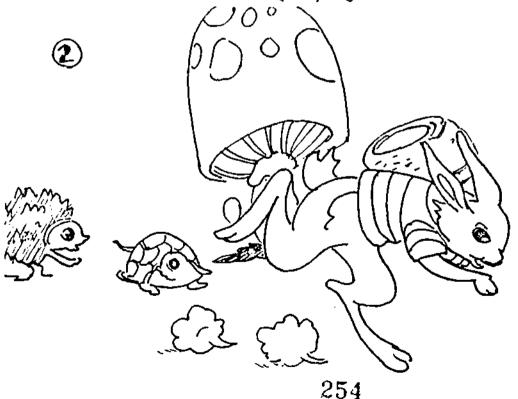
区效學效果:學生將能分辨兩個故事乃同的地方,期望得到百分之八十的效果



小花兔快樂地去尋找食物



3、願與烏龜和剌蝟為伍



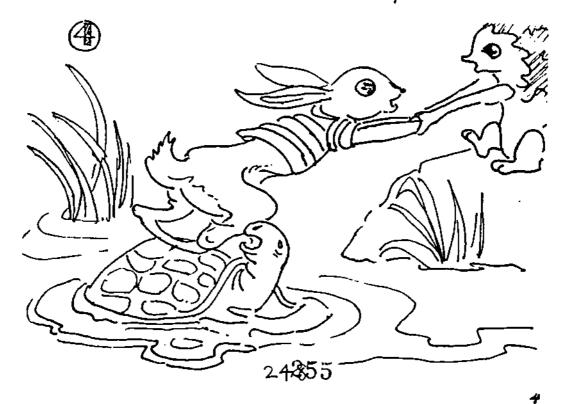
254



小花兔跌進池塘去



馬鲍水農抬 刺蝟岸上拉



I技巧·理解

工輔助技巧-閱讀批評-判断力

正教學目的:老師給予學生兩列詞語,學生將能把第一組的每一個詞與第二組的記錄等二組的詞語的語為當地(配合起來。

见效學綱要:老師給予學生下到的習作,要學生以線條. 把兩到的詞語通當地樣.

1. 手信花園 鉛筆 鞋

2.紙手套腳郵差花

答案二年

FC27

区效學效果:學生將能把兩組的認為過當地配合起來。 期望得到百分之八十的效果 I技巧:理解

正輔助技巧:閱讀批評_事實與意見

正教學目的:老師給予學生一首詩. 學生將能分辨那四行詩是 寫實那四行是意,見。

亚教學綱要:老師給予學達下到的一首八行詩要學生分辨那四行是寫實那四行是寫實那四行是寫實那四行是為實那四

我想為真財人

意見:我想,馬车運 既快又自脚 我真是可憫 自由地上限

卫教學效果:學生將能分辨那些詩句是寫實,那些是意見!. 期望得到百分之八十的效果。

STUDY SKILLS

學習技巧

260

I 技巧:學習技巧

I輔助技巧:查考字典

正教學目的:老師給予學生一些字,學生將能按看筆劃在字典中,找出字來

正教學綱要:老師從課本中取出八個字來,依照等劃排列多當然依與學生們一同從字典中找出字及圖樣來。

老師讓學生獨自從字典中找出另外人個字來,接着給予他們如下的智題:

名詞	造名	走跃及	人物、地	近效	物件
\$P\$ 中才消玻璃圖 城中雙點 頂褐院館	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)			-	
答案:	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) 牧牧人人牧坟坎	7 午 上 物 7 件			

卫教學效果:學生料能從字典中找出生。字來期望得到百份之一百的效果.



工技巧:學習技巧

工輔助技巧:分辨書的部份

且效學目的:老師給予學生書的目錄,學生將能分辨作者是難

卫教學網要:老師指導學生多類書的目錄.隨着與學生同讀學生同讀學生同讀學生同讀學生同讀學生同意學生為什麼作者的名字要放在課題之後.

老師用透視圖表或在粉板上預備一個目錄然發叫學生回答有関目錄的問題。

戏們到城市觀光

遊公園 鲁迪士 43 遊動物園 史事持 47 遊機場 布根 52

- 1. 遊公園是____作的。
- 2.從第五十二頁開始的故事
- 3. 魯迪士作的故事是_

答案:1. 史葛特 2. 年根 3. 遊動物園

V. 教學效果:學生將能從目錄分辨出作者是誰期望得到百份之一百的效果

I技巧:學習技巧

正輔助技巧:分辨毒的部份

正教學目的:老師給予學生目錄表學生將能從中找出需要的資料

正教學綱要:老師預備如下的目錄印發給學生,要他們從目錄中尋找資料,解答問題.

目錄

問題:

F 56

1.最後那個故事的題目是2.從第九夏開始的故事是3.彼得·活所作的故事是 4.遊公園的樂趣是在常幾章 5.在第十三夏才結束的故事是

答案:

1.到商店購物

- 2.城市的野理员 3.游公事的野理员 4.城市的助理员

卫教學效果:學生將能從目錄中 尋找資料解答問題.期望得 到百份之一百的效果。

I 技巧:學習技巧

正輔助技巧:解釋圖表

亚教學目的:老師給予學生一些專題資料的圖表學生將能有明並解釋那些資料

正教學綱要:老師預備綜合性的類園表出門過程等生育的發與他們過得生字引頭他們分析圖表要他們獨情

老師印發習作給學生要他們答題後根據所得的資料

描寫《樣 東西的形 客詞(原学)

東西的 的容詞

比較兩樣 些较三樣 東西的形容詞

适盒子太

這個比那個太些

這個盒 子友大

我們用某些的容詞描寫一樣東西 (等於英文的為詞的字根(root word)

2. 我們比較兩樣東西時便在原本 的投容部下加(些)学 大些= more, bigger than

3 杜比較兩樣東西以上時則社 原本的形容詞前加上最了字 = biggest

4. 汽車快、火車吃汽車快些. 飛機在二首中是最快.

其的遊戲可見大多大人。

又教學效果:學生將能讀出及解釋團表上與某些專題有関的資料。期望得到首份之一百的效果.

1枝巧:學習技巧

工辅助技巧:標題分類-故事細節

且就學目的:老師給予學生分類標題學生將能從故事中找出師節,填入通當的標題下.

地方	動物	交通方法 工	一作一人	- 均分
			j	j
		270		
		·		
ERIC	•	263	,	

動物	交通方法	完成了的非	人物_	地方

卫教學效果:學生將能把故事中的細節與適當的標題配合起來期望得到百分之一百的效果。



I. 技巧: 學習技巧

正輔助技巧:解釋地圖

亚教學目的:老師給予學生地 園注釋的符號,學生特能 分辨各符號的用處.

正教學綱要:老師用透視圖或市 房本果校上到出名符號. 沒有解釋各符號之間途, 然為學生口述各時號之 紙上,母加上稱號(注意) 學生課本表各符號的應用

★ 省都

袋養林

一个一个

鐵路





MM H



卫教學效果。學生特能分辨地(国中所用的符號期望得到百份之一百的效果

LITERATURE

文學欣賞

I 技巧:文學欣賞

正輔助技巧:民間故事一件局

正教學自的:老師这述一個故事給學生聽,學生將能把一十分混亂了情節的可子按着教表的次序编排妥

老師可勉勵學生自己作一個民間故事。

正教學效果:學生聽完了公何民間故事後將把我們就再的分子編排安高。 期望得到百份之一百的效果

正参考科:一頁塊錢 章新課程標準國語讀本四上

有一個補鞋的工人,住在一個富人的隔壁。他天天沒有天亮就起來做工,一面做工,一面選要唱歌、追樣人也是很快樂的。

富人拿了一百塊錢,到補鞋的五人家是去對他說:你的歌聲真好聽,我聽了也很快樂,所以送你一百塊錢。」

神鞋的工人一定不要高人放下錢就走了。補鞋的工人有了這下錢就走了。補鞋的工人有了這麼人有了。 在錢,就怕人來偷。大大了看錢,工也不做了,歌也不喝了。 但是人也不快樂了。



他的妻子看見他這樣的快樂就問他為什麼工也不做了。我也不過了。他把電人送戲的事告訴她,她就說:「快把戲送選人就! 她,她就說:「快把戲送選人就! 一句 我的快樂! 快樂是必要的, 一樣是可以了要的。」

世聽,了以後,想,一想,認,為很對,立刻把那些競选回當人家裡 去,天天依舊做他的工,唱他的歌。 I技巧:文學欣賞

正辅助技巧:小説一性格的素描

正效學目的:老師朗讀一個故事, 學生將能理由充份地學出 南點開於主角性格的特點,。

正教學綱要、參考故事、一學了老師朗讀欽事、然為解釋 般從的意義接着帶煩學生 討論下面的問題:

1.小明對老師的效訓怎,樣行?

2. 食心有什麽不好?(損人利己)

請兩位學生扮作小明和小強把故事以話劇方式海出來。

卫教學效果。學生聽完故事後將能樂出主角性格上的特點,那望得到百份之八十的效果。

正参考資料: 一連子 教新現代國語二下,第十六 复香港上海書局



早晨,小强和小明,穿遇操場,到課室去。

「一毫子,是誰去了的?」小明拾了起来。

少强高兴地對小明說三小明,這一處子給我好嗎?我也有一定子,添上這一處子,正好買本連環園。

一万,老師乃是說過:小朋友不可貪心?這一是子又不是我們自己的,怎,能用來買書了

是了·麻你我是好朋友 還不幫個忙?我買了連環團還 不是大家一起看了小强有點不 高興了。



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不行!老師常端:「小缺點、 不改,會成大錯誤的!」我們不 應該貪心!」小明然切地望着 小強。

小强臉上火辣辣的,說:我给了!我們把錢交給老師吧!」



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